

Section 3 deals with the physiology, diagnosis, and the treatment of renal disease. This is covered in a detailed manner, well illustrated, and with complete references.

In Section 4 such subjects as infertility, intersex, the rôle of the small intestine in genito-urinary surgery, and kidney homo-transplantation are discussed.

Section 5 is devoted entirely to operative surgery and anæsthesia. All the standard operations in modern urological practice are described.

This book must now be regarded as the standard work on urology in the English language. It should be in the library of every urological surgeon, as well as those general surgeons with an interest in urology. In addition it will be invaluable to the post-graduate studying for the fellowship examination.

J. M^CI. M.

ONCOGENIC VIRUSES. By Ludwik Gross. (Pp. xi + 393; pls. 41. 80s.) Oxford, London, New York, Paris: Pergamon Press, 1961.

DURING the past ten years there has been a very rapid growth in tumour-virus experimental work, and consequently of the literature. Dr. Gross's excellent monograph has not only brought together a review of the known oncogenic viruses but also discusses the current status of the experimental approach to virus caused neoplasms. The book is not only attractively, clearly, and authoritatively written but is beautifully produced.

The first chapter presents a simple and straightforward introduction to the properties of viruses, the transplantation of tumours by cell graft and the transmission of tumours by filtrates. This introductory chapter provides all the necessary background information for the non-specialist who should not be deterred from reading this book because of its somewhat formidable sounding title. The subsequent chapters review all the important information on viruses causing tumours in animals, their transmission, epidemiology, and pathology. The viruses in this book have been "personalised," for not only are there numerous electron microscope photographs of the viruses and their tumours but also of twenty-seven of the men and women as well as of the mice associated with their discovery and study. Many readers will find the inclusion of photographs of contemporary virologists a most attractive feature.

The final chapter deals with the search for oncogenic viruses in humans and discusses the possible viral ætiology of cancer.

Each chapter of the book is followed by a very carefully compiled list of the most important bibliographical references which should prove of great use to the reader who is interested in a particular field.

This most readable book can be strongly recommended not only to virologists and pathologists but to all experimental biologists as well as to physicians and surgeons quite apart from its value as the most up-to-date reference book in this rapidly expanding field.

G. W. A. D.

TEXTBOOK OF MEDICAL TREATMENT. Edited by Sir Derrick Dunlop, Sir Stanley Davidson, and S. Alstead. Eighth Edition. (Pp. xix + 983. 60s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1961.

A REVIEWER once wrote that a new edition of a well-known textbook had grown in girth but not in stature. The new edition of this excellent and popular textbook has grown in stature but not in girth. It has been revised and some chapters radically altered. This is as it should be, for therapeutics change rapidly in this modern world.

I would like to see a short select bibliography at the end of each chapter so that students may be guided to some of the controversy and argument which it is impossible to deal with adequately in a textbook; but I have no hesitation in recommending this book for undergraduates. To graduates who used an earlier edition of this book in their student days and keep the old favourite to hand, I would say: "Get rid of the old and buy the new." This is good advice that will benefit all, including, I hope, the authors and the publishers.

O. L. W.